

Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVII.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1837.

No. 851.



THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Alone he sat and wept. That very night the ambassador of God, with earnest zeal of eloquence, had warned him to repent; and, like the Roman at Dossella's side, hearing the truth, he trembled. Conscience wrought,

Yet sin allured. The struggle shook him sore. The dim lamp waned—the hour of midnight tolled:

Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had closed.

He Hammond valve. He threw him on his couch, And broke the spirit of his God depart.

But there was woe within him, and he signed "O death, an utterly, thou blessed One! Return, when youth is past, and make my Son forever mine."

With kindling brow he trod

Paroxysms of pleasure, while the viol's voice, And beauty's smile, his joyous pulses woke. To meek, and on his bough she hung Her sweetest myrtle wreath. For gold she sought, And aaged wealth indolized him, till the world pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prime.

Sat in his clinch, and his busy days And restless nights swept like a tide away. One struck deep root around him, and each shoot

Silently striking earthward, like the Indian tree, Shorn with woven shades the eye of heaven. Wore of a message from the Crucified: "Look unto me, and live." Pausing he spoke Of weakness and haste, and want of time, And day to his children, and besought Longer space to do the work of heaven.

God spoke again, when age shed its snows On his wan temples, and the palied hand Struck from gold gathering. But the rigid chain

Of hard work him, and he still implored A more convenient season.

"See my step

From my unquenched eye delights To view the pleasant world; and life with me May last for many years. In the calm hour Of lingering sickness, I can better fit For an eternity."

Death approached, And reason fled. The maniac strove with death, And writhed like a fiend, with shrieks and cries;

Till darkness mottled his eye-balls, and thick ice Closed around his heart strings. The poor clay

Lay in quibus and distorted. But the soul— The soul whose promised season never came, To answer to its Maker's call, had gone To reign his suffering with its own abuse, And hide the audit.

THE BACHELOR AND THE MARRIED MAN.

Nothing is more common than to term a single gentleman, who is near the age of fifty, "an incorrigible bachelor." "a gone case," "an irreclaimable anchorite," "a man dead to the fascinations of beauty," &c. &c. We have long suspected that there were exceptions to the general rule, and do conscientiously believe, that if old bachelors were treated with a little more Christian charity; if a sunny smile from an arch blue eye was occasionally directed towards them; if they were greeted with a kind look instead of a frown, and a cordial welcome instead of a cold recognition; and an indifferent toss of the head; if young ladies, taking pity on the forlorn condition of an old bachelor, would deem it an act of duty to pet them a little more than they do, many a heart that now resembles the "wind of the winter night," would be soothed and subdued; many an ailing shrub would be transplanted and flourish in a warmer climate.

I had an invitation to spend an evening lately with an old friend in St. Mark's place. "It is the anniversary of my wedding day, and I have always celebrated it," said he; "we shall have a pleasant family party; do come, and, if you please, bring a friend or two. We shall have some music—probably a dance." He was a merchant, in easy circumstances; prudent and systematic in all his concerns; enjoying life discreetly; living well and within his income; hospitable in season, and occasionally happy to see a friend; possessing good taste and good temper, a sound judgment, and a love of rational enjoyment. I determined to go; and, if possible, to persuade my old friend and companion Tom Courtney to accompany me. It was ten o'clock when I called in at his lodgings. Tom was an old bachelor of fortune and talent; he

had for many years rented a parlour and bed-room in which he would sleep and breakfast; read, write and ride until three; and then in old times, take his dinner at the City Hotel, but, in later periods, call for his macaroni at Dalmatian's; a canvass back at Sandy Welsh's; or, a five o'clock dinner with Milford; would "drop in" at an early hour with me on Sunday—for I dine early on that day to let the maid go to church; and frequently had the pleasure of his company to tea and toast, in the evening. He was an admirer of beauty; never raised against matrimony, and yet never received any encouragement to wed. The ladies all appeared to like him, without caring for him, and in old times, when stiffness and fastidiousness were unknown, Tom always got his kiss from the girls without fighting for it, in playing forfeits and hitting the slipper.

He was a man to like but not to love; he took no pains to attract, and the girls considered him an odd card, shuffled into the pack, and not allowed to pair off with any mate. Tom was out when I called, and although it was ten o'clock, his bed was not yet made; every thing around looked cold and comfortless; the curtains filled the dust pan; feathers were collected *en masse* under the bed; bits of candle were on the mantel piece; a broken wine glass or two; here a coat, there a waistcoat; a night cap, not of casuarina whiteness, lay on an easy chair, which was covered with old dimity; slippers lay in corner; a tooth brush and hair brush on a small mahogany stand—half the wardrobe stood open. Every thing denoted single wretchedness. I scrawled a billet with my pencil, informing him that at dusk I should expect to find him at home, and left the room, not even alarming that faithful record of celibacy, an old cat, who was dozing near the fender.

I found him punctually to the hour, dressed rather more gay than usual, and in excellent spirits. We were soon in St. Mark's Place, and were cordially received by my friend, and ushered into the well lighted and handsomely furnished and most comfortable drawing rooms. We were soon surrounded by groups of ladies and gentlemen; tea was handed around, and conversation became lively and entertaining. Tom tried several times to shuffle out of the coil, and cast an anxious look in the corner, hoping to make a retreat to the whist table; when a little scene occurred which fixed his attention and created an ordinary interest in his mind. The lady and gentleman of the house, most unashamedly some would say, were seated together on the sofa, when the door opened, and a fine little fellow, neatly dressed, about nine years of age, with an open, manly countenance, entered the room; he was followed by a delicately formed handsome boy, of about seven, and a chubby, full-faced fellow, with golden hair, of five, and a nurse, having a little girl in her arms of bewitching sweetness and beauty, who presented her mother with a rich bouquet of flowers—the boys had each some trifling gift for their father, and were each repaid with a kiss and a tender caress of congratulation.

The company gathered round the group. "It is the anniversary of my wedding day," said my friend, "and my little ones are presenting their usual gift." "Joy, joy," resounded throughout the room—"May you live long and happy," "a thousand joyful returns," were repeated by the company. "They are all joyful returns," said my friend. "Never was the wedded state more happy. Ten years I have been married, and in that time not a cloud has for a moment obscured the golden sunshine of my happiness—not an unkind word or look have I received from my beloved companion. By a happy union of temper—by mutual confidence, mutual respect, and mutual forbearance—by studying each other's wishes and comforts, and rendering our home happy and tranquil, ten years have passed like a single month—the same gay, cloudless, cheerful honey moon, and thus surrounded by our friends, and these endearing pledges of affection, I have a right to say to all who are single and are near me, lose no time—be happy as I am; life is short—pleasure is transient—seek for happiness in the bosom of your family." Tom walked pensively in the other room, his face was like a book in which strong varied yet melancholy traces were to be read; he sighed deeply, took one or two hasty pinches of snuff, and appeared to be in deep thought.

"What say you to a rubber of whist, Tom?" "No no—not now; I feel heavy; I feel as if I wanted something to relieve me from a dead weight here about my heart." "I know what you want, Tom—a romp and a dance with the girls; come ladies, here my friend is anxious for a partner—come, strike up the *Fanfare*." Tom appeared to have now

life, he danced with spirit and animation, paid a thousand compliments to the ladies, all of the old school, to be sure, yet in perfect sincerity and good keeping; but he attached himself quite close to a charming intellectual girl of some twenty-five, seated himself beside her at supper, and while the tongue, the chicken salad, and the ice cream were disappearing, they seemed to have lost sight of all the dainties of the table, in a very interesting *tete a tete*. "Oh ho," says I, "is it so?" Tom gave me a most significant look as I brushed past him; and a few months afterwards I received an embossed card, with a white ribbon, on which was engraved

Mr. & Mrs. THOMAS COURTNEY
At Home on Wednesday Evening, from
eight to ten o'clock.

"So, so," says I to my wife, "Nil desperandum should forever be the motto of an old bachelor." N. Y. Star.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Columbus, (Geo) Dec. 4.

Six Creek Indians were hung in Georgia, Alabama, on Friday last, convicted at the last term of Russell Superior Court for murder, &c. The Indian who killed young Fannin some months ago, and a chief, were included in the number. The chief declared the others were innocent, but that he was guilty of the charges preferred against him; he, however, acted in accordance with instructions given him by Neah-Emarilla and Neah-Micco, who it will be recollect that had been permitted to go unpunished, and are now safely and quietly reposing in the forests of Arkansas. They met their fate with what might be termed true Indian philosophy, having sung several songs and given the well known 'whoop' before taking the fearful leap. We have been told by those who witnessed the scene, that it was one of an affecting character, and well calculated to draw forth the sympathies of the white man in behalf of these deluded and unhappy people.

Enquirer.

The Pet Banks—The *Globe* says that the late order from Washington forbidding the disbursing officers to make demands on the pet banks for specie, reflects credit on those who suggested it, because it protects the banks from unnecessary and vexatious demands for specie. No doubt the demands for specie are vexatious. But the U. S. Bank never made such a complaint, and the government never took measures to protect it from such demands. *Ibid.*

Genuine Van Burenism.—The *Reigh Standard* chuckles at having got the five votes of Louisiana, by the failure of the officers to return the votes from two of the parishes, which would have given the state to White. This is genuine Jackson Van Burenism. What do they care for the will of the people, if they can only secure their own advancement?

Fayetteville Observer.

Effects of the Treasury Circular.—The lands sold at the sales at Pontotoc, Mississippi, brought 50 per cent. less than the same quality of lands heretofore offered in that State. On the days of sale, 25 per cent. premium was paid for silver! Such are the effects of the wonderful Treasury Circular. This is one way of reducing the amount of dividend or loan to the States. Another mode to lessen the amount that would fall to the share of Arkansas is, that there are to be no more land sales by the Government until the year 1840; consequently, the speculator is to get a high price for his lands already bought, and he will be enabled thereby to accumulate large sums to enter the good lands from the poor man and actual cultivator of the soil whenever the Government shall again favour the speculator in land.

Arkansas paper.

Great Stage Robbery.—The Stage from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va. was robbed in the suburbs of Manchester, of a trunk containing 126,000 dollars; of which 70,000 dollars belonged to the Bank of Virginia. All the trunks on the Stage were cut off, but all found except the one which contained this money. A reward of 5000 dollars has been offered.

Fire in Augusta.—A fire occurred in Augusta, Geo., on the 19th, which destroyed the two squares in front of the Planter's Hotel, containing about fifty houses. Property mostly insured. Loss from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

The Cincinnati Pork Market had settled down, December 13th, at \$6 25 to \$6 50, and the market well supplied.

Mr. Van Buren was 54 years of age on the 5th instant.

or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its peril must be furnished.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain the political, military, and civil condition of Texas. I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas; the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power." This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken into contest between Mexico and Texas.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; but on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of Granada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis would scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States; speak the same language with ourselves, shewish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgement by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character.

The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbor to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems

REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed to revise and consolidate the Public Statute Laws of the State.

The undersigned, appointed under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, Commissioners to revise and consolidate the Public Statute Laws of this State, respectfully report.

That they have completed the task assigned them, and the result of their labors is now submitted to the Legislature.

Their revised, including all the Public Acts of our own Legislature and the Statutes of England, believed to be in force in this State, is comprised in one hundred and fifteen acts, which in obedience to the directions of the last General Assembly have been sent to the Printer appointed for that purpose by the Governor, and have all been printed with the exception of eleven, (which are now in the press) and will accompany this communication.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill to lay off and construct a road from the town of Franklin in Macon county, across the Nantahala Mountain, to Valley River; and thence to the Georgia line. Read first time. The bill appropriates \$9000 for this purpose.

The bill, yesterday passed, establishing a new Judicial circuit in the West, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Thomas, and laid on the table until Tuesday next.

Monday, December 26.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from many citizens of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new county.

Read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three on the part of each House, to inquire into the expediency of fitting up the government house and furnishing the same for the Governor.

The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales appointed a committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Raynor introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate the deposits of the public money, was only intended as a temporary expedient to dispose of the surplus remaining in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, and therefore cannot operate on the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands from and after that time; and whereas, the public lands belonging to the United States were either ceded to the general government by the old States, as a means to pay the public debt, and for the common use and benefit of all the States, (North Carolina inclusive) which at the time of session were members of the Union, or might thereafter become so, were purchased and paid for out of the common treasury of all the States; and whereas, the public debt of the United States has been fully paid off and there is annually accruing a large surplus not required for any of the purposes of government; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina. That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ought to be divided amongst the States of the Confederacy, as near as may be, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, viz, according to their federal population.

Resolved, That any act by which the public lands shall be given to the states in which they are situated, would be a violation of the cession acts, and an act of injustice and a breach of faith to those states which originally ceded them to the confederacy.

Resolved, That any reduction of the minimum price at which the lands are now sold, is not demanded by the public necessities or by expediency, and would operate as a boon to speculators, at the expense of the old states and the community at large.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law for an annual division of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of this Union, according to their federal population, and that they oppose any and every attempt that may be made, either to give the public lands to the states in which they are situated, or to reduce the price thereof below the minimum of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre.

Resolved, That any act by which the public lands shall be given to the states in which they are situated, would be a violation of the cession acts, and an act of injustice and a breach of faith to those states which originally ceded them to the confederacy.

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The Commissioners will feel a high gratification if they shall have been in any degree instrumental in abridging the labors of future Legislation, or in aiding more generally a knowledge of the

to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long established policy of our Government—a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favoured country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, D. C., 21. 18. 6.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, December 19.

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill regulating the duties of overseers of public roads. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Guidger, from the joint select committee on the subject of the Cherokee lands, to whom that part of the Governor's message which relates to this subject was referred, reported a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the same, which passed its first reading.

Tuesday, December 20.

The Senate proceeded, on Mr. Polk's motion, to consider a bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Rowan. After debate, it was read the second time and passed—aye 25, nays 24.

The bill passed its third and last reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Wednesday, December 21.

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee, made a detailed report on the resolution directing them to define the difference between a public and private act, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk, from the finance committee, to whom was referred the bill to make compensation to the Treasurer, reported it, and recommended that the blank be filled with \$2,000. The question on concurring therewith, was decided in the negative—aye 12, nays 36.

Mr. Edwards moved to fill the blank with \$1800. This was decided in the affirmative.

The bill then passed its third reading—aye 28, nays 20.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Edwards; when that gentleman took the floor, and advocated their passage at length. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented a communication from Louis M'Lane, esq. on behalf of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, proposing to borrow our portion of the public revenue. It was sent to the other House, with a proposition to refer it to the surplus committee.

Thursday, December 22.

Mr. Dickey presented a preamble and resolution on the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the committee on the surplus revenue to inquire into the expediency of adding — thousand dollars to the Literary Fund; and also of distributing the interest of said fund among the several counties of this state, according to their federal population, for the purpose of educating its indigent youth. Referred to the committee on the Surplus Revenue.

The engrossed bill incorporating the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, was amended and passed its third reading, and ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Dobson, Taylor, Jones and Fox appointed the Senate's committee.

Friday, December 23.

A message was received from the Commons, proposing to raise a joint committee to consider the revenue laws, and that said committee be instructed to report a bill amending them. Agreed to.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Farmers' and Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chatham. Passed its first reading and referred to the committee on private bills.

Saturday, December 24.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the delegates to the internal improvement convention at Knoxville from this state, praying that the state will aid in the construction of a rail road from Charleston to Knoxville, and that banking privileges be granted to said company. Read and

referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Monday, December 25.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on private bills, reported the bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufacturing Company. Passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Polk, from the joint committee on public buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 dollars to carry on the Capitol. The bill passed its first and second readings, and was ordered to lie on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill limiting the term in which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand Jurors, was read the third time, and the question shall the bill pass its third reading, was decided in the negative—aye 43, nays 58.

The following revised bills were severally read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate, viz: The bill providing for the appointment of notaries; the bill concerning the draining of lands; the bill for restraining the taking of excessive usury; the bill concerning overseers; the bill for the relief of such persons as have been disabled by wounds, or rendered incapable of procuring subsistence for themselves or families in the military service of this State, and providing for the widows and orphans of such as have died; and the bill concerning the currency of this State.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jas. J. Tredwell, of New York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take that portion of the Surplus Revenue which will be allowed to this State, upon certain terms specified. The communication was referred to the committee raised on the appropriation of the Surplus Revenue.

Mr. Hawkins presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Treasury will ever become sufficient to justify a demand on the States for a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore,

Resolved, That the joint select committee on that subject, be directed to inquire into the propriety of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set apart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville; which passed its first reading.

A message from the Senate, proposing to adjourn sine die on the 5th of January next. Mr. Graham moved that the message lie on the table. Negatived, 55 to 52. The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Fisher moved its postponement to the 5th of January.

Mr. Watson, of Robeson, said he wanted to get home. We were taking up our time here passing these revised laws, and they were so full of Latin, Irish and Scotch, that nobody could understand them. The party, he said, now so anxious to pass these bills, he meant the Judge White party, were promising the people they should be great things, but the law was no simpler than before.

Mr. McNeill said he was opposed to fixing a day, because they might get through sooner than the period designated, and when they finished, he was for adjourning, if the day determined on had not arrived.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, said, that he came here to do the business of the state, and he was prepared to remain until it was done. He was as much disposed to adjourn, and his absence from home involved as great sacrifices as those of any other member. The Revised Statutes had been printed and laid before the members at a very considerable expense. If we separated without going through with them, they would be so scattered as to render it impossible to collect them, and thus all the expense would have been incurred for naught. He thought this revision of the highest importance to the people, and at whatever inconvenience or sacrifice to himself, he was prepared to go on with the work work which had been begun.

The motion to postpone prevailed, 52 to 43.

Tuesday, December 26.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the Rowan Manufacturing Company.

Wednesday, December 27.

On motion of Mr. Boden.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five from each house, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary in this state.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the engrossed bill to give to lessors of land a lien upon the crops of their lessees for the payment of the rent, reported unfavorably thereon; whereupon said bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. W. B. Lane submitted the following resolution, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Moore, laid upon the table.

Whereas, the 4th section of the 4th article of the amended constitution provides that no person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the

United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: And, whereas, diversity of opinion exists with regard to the true meaning and intent of the foregoing section.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme Court be requested to take into consideration the said section, and give their opinions in writing to the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That all further proceedings against members of this House, whose seats have been contested in consequence of the foregoing section, be suspended during the present session of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus revenue be instructed to inquire into the expediency of investing a portion of the same in the stocks of the following Rail Road Companies, viz: The Fayetteville and Western; the Raleigh and Gaston; and the Wilmington and Halifax Roads.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite.

Resolved, That the committee on the surplus revenue be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank with the same.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.

Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the Commissioners on the Literary Fund to appropriate a portion of that fund to draining Mattamuskeet Lake in Hyde county.

The bill to create a new Judicial Circuit in the West, was read the second time. Messrs. Patton and Hoke urged upon the House the importance of passing the bill, and demonstrated to its satisfaction, that the court system as now established, amounted to an absolute system of justice. After which, the bill passed its second reading.

Thursday, December 28.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of privileges and elections, made a report recommending that the seat of William Harris, a member of this House from Montgomery county, be vacated; he having been a postmaster at the time of his election.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the report lie on the table.

Mr. Graham preferred that its consideration should be postponed to a day certain, that the members might be apprised when it would be taken up.

Mr. Gilliam took it for granted that no gentleman would call up the report for consideration, without previous notice of a day or two; and with this understanding, the report was laid on the table.

Courts, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported adversely on the bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison. The report, on motion of Mr. Patton, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the resolutions yesterday submitted by Mr. Lane, proposing to refer certain constitutional questions to the Judges of the Supreme Courts for their opinions thereon, were taken up.

Mr. Moore proposed to amend the resolutions, by striking out the whole after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting a substitute, the object of which is to ascertain their opinions on the following questions, viz:

1. To what day does the term 'eligible,' in the 4th section of the 4th article of the amended constitution refer—the day of election, or the day of taking a seat?

2. Which of the following offices, places or appointments, are offices or places of profit or trust in the meaning of the constitution, viz: Postmaster, deputy postmaster, solicitor, county attorney, constable, entry taker, county trustee, register, sheriff, notary public, coroner, inspector of poor, standard keeper, and trustee of the University?

3. What are public and what private statutes, within the meaning of said constitution, and what are the usual and ordinary criteria, by which the one kind may be known from the other?

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was accepted by the mover. The question now recurring on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. Moore said, his object in introducing the resolution was to settle with accuracy the meaning of the constitution; for he presumed the opinions of the Judges on any constitutional question, in their individual capacity, would be as much respected as a decision emanating from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Tomlinson moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Fisher said, he should vote against the motion to postpone from courtesy, though he entertained doubts as to the propriety of adopting the resolution.

The motion to postpone was decided

laws, which, in every community, is essential to the security, the happiness and the liberty of the people.
FREDERICK NASH,
JAS. IRELL,
WILL. H. BATTLE.
Raleigh, Nov. 28. 1836.

WILSOBOURG.

Friday, January 6.

A part of our impression of this week's paper bears the date of the old year on the first page—not having been changed to 1837, as it should have been.

Daniel W. Curtis, a member of the House of Commons from Surry county, has been elected Treasurer of this state for the ensuing two years. Gen. Patterson declined a re-election, on account of the inadequacy of the salary to the support of his family.

Richard M. Pearson, esq. of Rowan county, has been elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, to complete the number required by the establishment of the new circuit.

There is still a vacancy on the bench, occasioned by Mr. Holmes's refusal to accept the appointment. John D. Tooher, esq. is in nomination for the appointment.

James W. Quinn, esq. has been elected Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

Counsellors of State.—The following gentlemen have been elected Counsellors of State for the ensuing two years: Messrs. James Watt, George Williamson, Allen Rogers, sen. Archibald S. Davis, Francis L. Dancy, Chas. E. Johnson and Allen Goodwin; the five first of whom are Van Burenites, and the two last Whigs.

We have received the first number of the SOUTHERN CITIZEN AND MAN OF BUSINESS, published by Benjamin Swain, esq. in Asheborough, Randolph county.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 21st ult., having passed 40 acts, among which we notice one to amend the charter of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and another to confer Banking privileges on it.

C. G. Emminger, a distinguished member of the Legislature, was appointed to proceed immediately to Raleigh, to lay these acts before our Legislature, and to ask its concurrence therein. One million dollars was subscribed on this great work, out of the surplus fund.

A Bank was chartered for Georgetown, and an increase of capital granted to the State Bank.

Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated to the College, for building another Tenement, a Library Hall purchasing books, &c. 40,000 dollars for extending the Columbia Canal, 20,000 dollars for repairing the State road, 7000 dollars for improving the navigation of the Wateree River, 3000 dollars for Lynch's Creek, &c. &c.

Mr. Clay has been re-elected Senator, for 6 years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, for Mr. Clay 76, for James Guthrie 54.

Terrible Disaster.—The Steam Packet Dolphin, which has been for some time in the service of the government in Florida, burst her boiler on the 19th instant, by which fifteen lives were lost, including Col. Brooks and Lieut. Alex'r Mackay, of the army; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown of the army; and twelve persons belonging to the boat. As usual, the accident happened just as the boat was about to start after a short stoppage. Sixty persons were saved. Dr. Martin of the army, after the explosion, gave up his place in the snow to a lady, and clung to a log until relieved by another steam boat.

The Dolphin was under contract of sale for 30,000 dollars, and was hired by Government at 4000 dollars per month. 3000 dollars was insured on her.

inauguration.—The inauguration of Edward B. Dudley, Governor elect of North Carolina for two years from the 1st instant, took place on Saturday last. The oaths of office were administered by Chief-Justice Rustin; having taken and subscribed which, Gov. Dudley delivered the following Inaugural, which was listened to with deep interest—

Senators and Gentlemen:

of the House of Commons:

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety, demand of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my executive term; and as my preferences and predilections in Federal Politics are, no secret to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of government is to restrain the turbulent; protect the weak and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitutions of the State and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they were instituted.

The settled precedents of our country,

established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very law-givers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitutions are clear and definite in their meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The Agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all our prosperity rests. No agriculture presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its products be neglected or defective. And if we were to erect upon a ponderous, magnificent and costly base, a cheap, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufactures and labour.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, minerals and ores, with superior advantages for manufacturing, and with a hardy, industrious and economical people. Yet with such equalled natural facilities, we are actually last in the scale of relative wealth and enterprise, and our condition daily becoming worse—lands depressed in price, fallow and deserted—manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect.

It is a true, but melancholy picture, and it is our business to prescribe the remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil. And the corrective is palpable. Increase your circulating medium—give to industry and enterprise their proper incentives, and make interest the connecting tie between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once seize hold of their confidence and affections, and arrest the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprise and refinement, it would be worse than useless to inquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or semi-barbarous state. We have enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand still. The Merchant must be supplied with means to purchase at full prices the produce of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of the country; water-courses must be improved; water powers applied to useful purposes; Rail-ways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished. Then, the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the rank for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with despatch and economy; bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labor and of his lands, and you make him contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the state enclosed by a wall, beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislator might hold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprise and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our young sisters are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily, the bone and sinew of our strength are passing away from us—and that, in less prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished.

Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the Banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and greater facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to inquire, whether there is any thing in our condition which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usefully employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overvaluing and a factitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests, or more easily seduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means and there are few parents who would deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From Florida.—By the steam boat Florida, which arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult. the editors of the Georgian have intelligence that Gen. Jesup, after having scoured the Wahoo Swamp and found no Indians, had returned and established a post at Dade's Battle Ground, where a portion of the army under his command were—and that it was his intention immediately to pursue them to the Everglades, where it was supposed they had gone.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her latent energies into action, and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by

chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will then be fostering your infant improvements (whether Rail-ways or Factories) and insuring their completion, by adding to the means of their projectors and effecting a general improvement by aiding and encouraging individual enterprise.

The appropriation of the public treasure, or the deviation of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, traffic or banking with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice.—It might be enough to say, that the Constitution may be examined in vain for any authority for such purposes, to induce the Legislator to act on the subject with great caution. But it is due to the times to add that the State cannot engage in the common pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the Government the respect and veneration which are necessary to arouse their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the Government, which would rival him in trade, sell his property and commit his person to the loathsome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the foulest blots to be found in the laws of the State, although greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more odious would such conduct appear in the Government of a State?

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow citizens, on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abominable revenue laws ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favourable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprise which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State in the prosecution of enterprises of internal improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will probably be entitled under the deposites act of Congress will reach near two millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere *nucleus* of a system of internal improvement, commensurate with the necessities and capabilities of the State, and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works in other States of the Union. In fine, after giving this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principal should be devoted to internal improvements, and the income arising therefrom to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the immediate suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance in which, under the provisions of the Amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to any man. But to me, having so little claim to this distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express.—

Permit me, gentlemen, as the only return which it is now in my power to make, to tender through you to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native state, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart.

If patriotism, self interest and a deep sense of gratitude are not sufficient guarantees of zeal and probity in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross abuses of the Federal Government, have driven me into opposition to the coming Administration—(pledged to carry out the same course of policy, thus preventing me from judging of the tree by its fruit)—yet I shall endeavor to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender to you the assurance of my great anxiety to unite with you in any and all measures which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the state, and to promote the improvement of the rising generation, and secure the happiness of all.

From Florida.—By the steam boat Florida, which arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult. the editors of the Georgian have intelligence that Gen. Jesup, after having scoured the Wahoo Swamp and found no Indians, had returned and established a post at Dade's Battle Ground, where a portion of the army under his command were—and that it was his intention immediately to pursue them to the Everglades, where it was supposed they had gone.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulants to bring her latent energies into action, and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by

Three months, the time to be given to the subscriber of the Bank, who will pay them to order.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Petition for division of Slaves.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased. Giles Rogers, John Johnston and Rebekah his wife, Samuel Johnston, Paul Tarrill and Sally his wife, and John Rogers.

against

John Vanhook and Rachael his wife, and Ottaway Rogers.

against

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachael, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachael his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead; answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* to them.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, Clerk.

Price adv 83 75 81 6w

Stray Dog.

A STRAY Dog came to the premises of the subscriber, near Albright a Post Office in Orange county, on the 20th of December, supposed to be from a drove which passed by. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

EUPHENEE B. KERR.

December 26. 81—

FORTUNE'S HOME!

\$13,000 for \$5!

—•—

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALSBURY ACADEMY,

First Class, for 1837.

—•—

To be drawn at FAYETTEVILLE, on

Saturday, the 11th of February.

COMBINATION SYSTEM.

75 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

—•—

Stevenson & Points, Managers

—•—

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$13,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$13,000—one of \$6,000

—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,400—

six of \$1,500—one of \$1,100—twenty

of \$1,000—besides many of \$500,

\$300, &c. amounting in all to

253,390 Dollars.

Whole Tickets, 85 00

Halves, 2 50

Quarters, 1 25

—•—

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

* Tickets for sale in the greatest variety

of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

January 3. 81—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND R. ONG & CO.

Mr. Scott, the steward, while in the pal-
ace carriage, about two hundred yards
from the place, had both his horses struck
dead, the coachman was not to be heard
of, and himself, while in the act of run-
ning away, was badly wounded on the
cheek bone and arm. A lady who was
in the carriage was not hurt. The fol-
lowing are the casualties and accidents
as far as we have been able to ascertain.
Nearly all the men were sentries posted
in the Magazine and its vicinity. Pores,
private, struck dead by lightning. Bow-
anne Sing, wounded by lightning on
his knee and right arm. Shail Hussam
Bux, wounded on the right leg by the
falling of some bricks, but no bones
broken. Hinghan Khan, private, struck
by a brick on the mouth, and lost two of
his teeth. Sunker Sing, private, station-
ed near the church, was struck on the
knee by a brick. Panchoo Havildar,
slightly wounded on the head by a brick.
A Gardener wounded on the right arm
and forehead. A Ghurramie struck dead
by lightning. One European, (Mr. Scott,
the hospital steward), wounded on the
mouth and right arm. Two horses killed
by lightning. *N. Y. Star.*

The Lowell Courier states that at one
establishment in that city, 1,400,000 yards
of cotton prints were manufactured dur-
ing the last six months.

LOOK AT THIS!!

SEWING GOODS

LATIMER & MEBANE,

Have just received from New York and Phil-
adelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-
gest and best assortment of

**Rich and Fashionable
DRY GOODS**

ever offered in this market; amongst which are
almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO
**Groceries, Hardware,
Quenware, Hats and Shoes,**

besides many other articles too tedious to men-
tion. The Goods were principally purchased
with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

**Cash will be given for 5000
bushels of Wheat.**

premier 6. 35



Newly Improved Saddles

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive
right to manufacture, for

**BEARD'S PATENT
Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.**

Cardinal from numerous persons testify
that saddles made with these improvements
possess a vantage superior to all others; they
give ease and comfort to the rider, and save
them from the fatigue common to the use of other
saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a
supply of these Saddles, or will make them to
order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of
Saddles, Cradles, Harness, &c. which he will
dispose of on account of his moving.

SOLOMON FULLER.

**P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years
of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an
apprentice to the above business.**

November 3. 43

**LE MARS
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1837,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

3. 43

**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,**

External Diseases, viz:

Wine Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-
mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises,

Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains,

Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—

and a most effectual remedy for the re-
moval of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Diastic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35

Ten Dollars Reward.

MAN away from the subscriber in Augus-
t last a Negro man named SAM, about 50
years of age, common size, dark complec-
tion, has a scar on his breast, purchased by a
burn when young. Ten dollars reward will be
given for his apprehension, if returned to the
subscriber, or evidence so that I can get him.

MICHAEL SHOFFNER.

December 13. 49 6w

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good
preservation, for terms to inquire at this
office.

August 23. 38

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

TO SUBSCRIBERS to the Register who intend
to make payment in W. C. are requested
to recall at that of this season of the year the
articles and headings.

November 29. 48

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to
the silver Smith Business. A boy of steady
habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would
be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of
age, intelligent and industrious, will be
taken as an apprentice to the Printing Busi-
ness. Application be made soon.

June 16. 28

Hillsborough Leader.

Mr. Fair Session will begin the 1st instan-
tial. The Spring Session will begin on the 10th
January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibil-
ity of doing justice to his school without a thin
teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. John
A. BISHOP, whose previous training in this
Academy and subsequent experience in teach-
ing, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such
of his patrons as admit the economy of giving
a higher price for better work, will, in a
surely, chearfully meet the necessary advance
in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department \$21 a
session.

In the English Department \$13.

No extra charge.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

December 8. 4b 3w

P. S. The Raleigh Register Star and Standard,
will insert the above three times and for-
ward their accounts.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr. of W. H.
Banks Cozart, late deceased, &
others,

Petition for
sale of
Slaves.
Williams Carrington and Farn-
y, his wife, Hubbard Cozart, &
William Cozart.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the defendants in this case are non-resi-
dents. It is therefore ordered, that publication
be made for six successive weeks in the
Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to
be held for the county of Granville, at the
Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in
February next, and there to answer in the
premises, otherwise the same will be taken *pro
confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Higgins, Clerk of said
Court, at the first Monday of November,
A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace, & others, Petition
vs. John Cawthorn's heirs & others, of Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that John and Elizabeth Cawthorn, children
and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased,
the children and heirs at law of William Caw-
thorn, deceased, Lemuel Cawthorn, and Char-
lotte Diment, widow of Matthew Diment, and
deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is
therefore ordered, that publication be made for
six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Re-
corder, that the said defendants appear at the
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to
be held for the county of Granville, at the
Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of
February next, and there to plead answer or
demur to said petition, otherwise the same will
be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to
them.

Witness, James M. Higgins, Clerk of said
Court, at the first Monday of November,
A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, Petition
vs. The executors of John Lemay, de-
ceased, and others, account &
executors and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Richard W. Lemay one of the executors
and defendants in this case resides beyond the
limits of this state. It is therefore ordered, that
publication be made for six successive weeks in
the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to
be held for the county of Granville, at the
Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of
February next, and there to plead answer or
demur to said petition, otherwise the same will
be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to
him.

Witness, James M. Higgins, Clerk of said
Court, at the first Monday of November,
A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1836.

The children of John McNeely, Petition
vs. John McNeely, deceased, and William Jones,
against.

The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that the defendants are not inhabitants of
this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication
be made for six weeks successively in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the heirs at law of
Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next
term of this court, to be held on the seventh
Monday after the fourth Monday in March next,
and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise
the petition *pro confesso* will be heard *ex parte*, and judg-
ment *pro confesso* entered.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 6w

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 15

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued, are earnestly
requested to make payment on or before the 1st
day of January next, after which time I shall
keep no post office accounts except with those
who may make deposits.

THOMAS CLANCY.

December 8. 49

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the
Poor, at the Poor House, on the 6th of Septem-
ber last, they ascertained the annual
cost to the county for supporting each pauper
under the care of the superintendent, to be
Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to pub-
lish the fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for
the information and satisfaction of the tax pay-
ers.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to pub-
lish the fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for
the information and satisfaction of the tax pay-
ers.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.

Price of Adv. \$3 00. 47 6w

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great va-
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big am-
erican
Who are